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CHRISTIAN MISSIONARIES IN KOREA.

JAPANESE OFFICIAL'S REFERENCE TO INDIA.

(KOKUSAI DIRECT, BY JAPANESE ARMY FIELD TELEGRAPH, VIA SEOUL.)

Hankow, Manchuria, 30th Nov.

A noteworthy statement of Japan's purpose in conducting the present military expedition in Manchuria, Chientao district of Manchuria, was made here today by Colonel Mizumachi, Chairman of the War Office Commission which recently arrived here.

The Canadian Presbyterian Church, which has its mission headquarters in Toronto, has extensive work under way in the Chientao District. Its centre here includes a large hospital and school buildings with four residences within a compound, while it also conducts numerous schools and churches, which the Koreans own in this and other towns.

The statement made by Colonel Mizumachi which reflects the Japanese view regarding missionary activities in Korea, is embodied in a letter presented to the Rev. Dr. William R. Foot, who came to Korea from Nova Scotia 25 years ago. Other members of this mission are the Rev. Dr. H. H. Barker and wife, of Toronto; Dr. Stanley H. Martin and wife, of Newfoundland; Miss Emma Palethorpe, of Ontario; and Miss Hestia W. Whitelaw, a nurse from Toronto. The French Roman Catholic Church conducts the only other mission in the district. The letter said:

"The Mission on which the Imperial War Office has sent us to this district is as follows: (1) To work as liaison officers between the Japanese Army and the foreign residents of the district, and (2) To clear away any misunderstandings which may be existing between the two and at the same time to try and dispose of anything which may create misunderstandings in the future."

With this purpose in view, I deem it my duty to make the following statement: We are deeply touched by, and have an appreciation of, the efforts you are making towards educating ignorant Koreans and giving our poor fellow citizens hospitable treatment in this desolate part of the country.

MOVEMENTS IN KOREA. To maintain the permanent peace of the Orient and to enhance the happiness and welfare of the Koreans is ever the stable policy of our Imperial Government. Every one who has any knowledge of the story of the Orient will surely agree with this statement that the independence movement in Korea which is planned by the Koreans themselves has been a source of trouble and a menace to Oriental peace. If the Koreans in insular should ever be brought under the influence of any Power other than Japan, it would be the greatest possible menace to the national defence of Japan. That is why Japan, risking her whole destiny, waged her two great wars—the Sino-Japanese War and the Russo-Japanese War.

The above mentioned condition, namely, the bringing of the Koreans under the influence of the Japanese, would be no less a menace to us than would have been the German occupation of Belgium to Great Britain, or German influence over Mexico to the United States. Whatever sacrifices may be involved, Japan must keep herself out of the danger of such a menace in the future. In other words, Japan can never permit Korea to be independent.

Nevertheless, ever since the annexation of Korea by Japan, defying Koreans among whom there are Christians, have been taking advantage of the weakness, if not the powerlessness, of the Chinese Administration, and have established their bases in Chientao, there to plot for the independence of Korea. They have threatened the Korean colonists and the Japanese subjects in the district, and, in league with Chinese Hungtuners, have been driving the majority of the 300,000 Korean colonists in this district to join them.

They have been in communication with Koreans in Korea, and have been causing disturbances to the peace and order of the peninsula to such an extent that the Imperial Government has been obliged to draw the attention of the Chinese Government to this fact, requesting the latter to control these rogues. The Chinese Government, however, took no measures which proved effective enough to control them, but on the other hand, the Chinese authorities in this district, maintained a secret understanding with them.

CHINESE IMPLICATED. It is a most evident fact, as you well know, that Chinese troops in co-operation with Korean malcontents, and Hungtuners, caused the unhappy event in Hungtun, burning the Imperial Japanese Consulate and murdering Japanese residents.

The Imperial Japanese Government, which has been exercising patience for a long time, out of respect to Chinese sovereignty, was then obliged to take a series of righteous measures to clear this district of these rogues and makers with our own troops. This has now been carried out.

It is needless to say that in so far as this Expedition on the part of the Japanese Government is concerned, all responsibilities lie with the Chinese authorities. Parallels for this expedition can easily be given in countries which have imperfect states on their borders, such as the Mexican frontier to the United States, or the Afghan boundary to Great Britain.

We admit that as a result of the Japanese expedition a number of houses have been burned and many insurgents shot. This is not to be wondered at, rather it is a measure of natural occurrence in the course of operations of this nature, only it is a cause of deep regret that houses and schools and other properties relating to the teaching of religion should have been among the buildings burned. However, all these buildings have been used as sinks of iniquity by the Korean malcontents, and have already been discredited from any claim to consideration. Whether they were religious, educational or otherwise, all burning of houses was carried out only in cases of necessity, with unquestioned evidence which showed the reason for so doing, and, if possible, with the testimony of the majority of the villagers.

FROM THE EXECUTIONS. The execution of these insurgents whose crimes were serious was done on the spot after good reasons for their execution had been secured. We regret that there may have been some innocent ones among those shot, but under the circumstances, where a majority of the 200,000 Koreans in Chientao have been expressing their friendly attitude, directly or indirectly, if not openly, sharing the same ideals as the revolutionists, it has been hardly possible to tell insurgents from innocent.

In such cases as this, that of fighting against numerous mobs, such as those measures as appealing to established courts, or of holding Courts Martial, as in time of peace, and to dispose of them after a careful examination in accordance with judicial procedure, could hardly be considered practicable, as a large number of them would flee far away, and the result would be that the root of the trouble would be left untouched for future growth and the expedition would have been a failure. Therefore, it has been quite unavoidable that the punitive troops have executed these insurgents on the spot after a simple trial and after undeniable evidence had been secured, backed by the statement of villagers. It is likewise unavoidable that some innocent men might have been executed by mistake, but, however, the fact is against the real will of the Japanese Army.

It was made perfectly clear in the proclamation issued on 15th October by the General Commanding the Imperial Army of Korea, which contained instructions to the soldiers, and in the proclamation of the Commander of the 10th Division, that the utmost care has been taken since the commencement of operations that innocent citizens should not be killed, such as General Dyer did last year at Amritsar, India. Some blame the punitive troops for the execution without formal trial of those insurgents, terming it an inhuman act, but it goes without saying that these are only superficial observations, disregarding the source of the disturbances and the damage done to the Japanese troops, and to the Japanese people, claiming to speak in the name of humanity, from their selfish viewpoint, to incriminate Japan.

Even the innocent residents themselves ought to realise their own responsibility for the fact that they have given, direct or indirect, assistance to the law defying Koreans in committing various acts of violence in all parts of Chientao, before they blame the Japanese troops for the burning of houses and the killing of these insurgents.

THE CREMATION INCIDENT. Let me say a word regarding the event at Chientao. Regarding the fact that Japanese troops left half-burned corpses in the village, I have heard that a certain foreigner took a photograph of them and is trying to propagate it widely as a proof of cruelty on the part of the Japanese Army. The fact is that on that day, 1st October, the Japanese soldiers were ordered by their Company Commanders to cremate these corpses in accordance with our national custom, and in order not to leave ugly bodies exposed. However, the fuel used in "burning" out the cremation order proved not to be ample, but as the day was a national holiday, the Emperor's Birthday, the soldiers hurried back without seeing that the cremation had been perfectly finished. This cannot be regarded as an act of cruelty. On the contrary, to calumniate the Japanese with this fact, and to term it an act of barbarity, is nothing but propaganda against Japan.

I firmly believe that you, whose mission is to transmit God's Gospel to all human beings, will never try to cause political annoyance to another nation, which is not within the province of religion. In your zeal of affection towards the believers in your own denomination, assistance, spiritual or material, direct or indirect, which may be given to those who are malcontent, will be detrimental to the present most friendly relations between your country and Japan, and will be something, which you, as teachers of religion, have never dreamed of doing.

It is a firm belief that your Government and your nation would hope and believe that you would never commit such kind of incitement, which without doubt would be a breach against politics and against the will of God and would be getting outside the sphere of religion.

Unfortunately, however, it is too true that the majority of Japanese malcontents, who are not loyal to the belief of religion, are propagating your acts. The result may be, I am afraid, a lack of smoothness in the friendship between your country and Japan, which would be a matter of great regret, not only to myself, but to all Japanese intellectuals. We cannot but draw your attention to the change which has come after the Great War in the thoughts of various peoples, especially those of low standards of education, and under control of Great Power, and to request a consideration in your attitude.

LEAVE POLITICS ALONE. It is an undeniable fact that there are numerous different peoples in your own Dominion who frequently plot rebellion against your Government, as the recent non-co-operation movement in India, which is to-day, one of the greatest troubles in the administration of India. If therefore, by any chance, you should give assistance, material or immaterial, to either the independence movements in Korea, or to anti-Japanese sentiment, the Buddhists in Japan would be able to find a legal reason for giving anti-British assistance to those behind the non-co-operation movement in India. The same thing may be applied to the Irish problem. I need scarcely say that such malicious acts on the part of religious and others would be detrimental, not only to Anglo-Japanese relations, but also to the peace of all human beings on the globe.

England and Japan are in similar positions in having racial troubles, for which your nation and ours show mutual sympathy with one another. Therefore, it is advantageous to us both that we should co-operate from our hearts, and stand strictly refraining from any kind of actions which may cause harm to either country.

If, for instance, you will refrain from interfering with any political matters, and will devote yourselves strictly to religious works, to efforts in co-operation with the Japanese authorities, in educating the Koreans to be loyal subjects, and assure that both these people will heartily express their thanks to you, and at the same time, give with pleasure all kinds of assistance to the development of your propagation work.

READY TO ASSIST. I will declare now, that if you will express such a sense of sincerity, I am ready to give you at once all material assistance possible to me. Can you wonder that such Koreans have been educated by you and will get satisfactory positions either politically or socially, and that they will lead happy and peaceful lives both in Korea and Japan proper.

If your acts be contrary to the above, there will be hardly any hope for the future development of your work and the lives of the Koreans who may have been brought up to malicious sentiments will be very miserable ones which can be repeatedly proved by the latest examples.

I believe that you, who have strong common sense will have a perfect understanding regarding the above clear fact. The rise or fall of your work in and out of Korea depends solely upon whether you will co-operate with the Japanese Government or not.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRITISH MANUFACTURERS.

OUTLINE OF SCHEME OF DEVELOPMENT.

In the office of the Federation of British Industries, St. James's, W., a large attended meeting of representatives of leading British manufacturers was held on November 14th for the purpose of discussing the formation of a British-China Trade Corporation, to take advantage of a Charter which will give British traders the right to develop an industrial area in China outside the treaty ports, to which British industrial activities had to be confined. The chair was occupied by Col. O. C. Armstrong, D.S.O. (of Messrs. Greenwood and Batley, Ltd.), and amongst those attending were Mr. R. T. Nugent, director of Federation of British Industries; Mr. Guy Lockock, C.M.G., assistant director of Federation of British Industries; Mr. Henry Hobson, head of China section, Federation of British Industries; Right Hon. Sir John Jordan, G.O.B.E., K.C.M.G., late H.M. Minister at Peking; Major W. S. Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., head of Kailan Mining Administration, China, and one of the British signatories to the joint petition that obtained the charter; Mr. H. E. Metcalfe, manager in China and Japan, Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox, and one of the British signatories to the joint petition that obtained the charter; Mr. J. O. B. Bland, the well-known Far Eastern publicist; Captain Hough, and Mr. Nelson, Department of Overseas Trade. Others present included officials of the Federation of British Industries and the Government, as well as representatives of leading British manufacturing and trading concerns.

SIR JOHN JORDAN'S ADDRESS. The opening address was given by Sir John Jordan, who pointed out that China was a vast country with a wealth of resources which had long attracted the attention of foreign capitalists as furnishing a profitable field for development, but the question of obtaining adequate security had always stood in the way. Within the last ten or fifteen years large concerns had established agencies in the interior, and had carried on an immense pioneering work which had done much to break down the trade barriers which had so long existed. Alongside this extension there had been a corresponding increase in the raw materials finding their way to the treaty ports for export abroad, with the result that Shanghai was rapidly becoming a manufacturing city. So far no more than the fringe of the possibilities of China as a great manufacturing country had been touched. The Associated British Chambers of Commerce of China were at present holding their annual conference at Shanghai. Sir John was present at that conference last year, when they gave authoritative expression for the first time to the needs and aims of British trade in China. A feature of those discussions was the insistence on identity of British and Chinese interests and the necessity for closer co-operation in the achievement of common objects. It was also felt that the problem of foreign residence in the interior might soon be modified as a consequence of the great war, and Sir John had no longer any doubts as to the value of the proposed Corporation materialised it should find much scope for its activities, especially in regard to the supply of electrical appliances and machinery, most of which came from Japan. At the present time there was a great demand for electrical power, and even villages and small towns were combining together to supply their collective needs for electricity. The Chinese Government, when projecting articles of native manufacture, excluded material discrimination between native and foreign manufacturers. The economic life of China was far less disturbed by political conditions than other countries; the intimate, pacific character of the people overcame all difficulties and trade went on expanding. There was an abundance of money awaiting investment in China. He was a firm advocate of the proposal to form the Corporation, and he thought it only right to sound a friendly note of warning. The proposal was to some extent the subject of an experiment, and it was to succeed it would require to be conducted with great tact towards the native partners. The people of China could be easily led, but not driven. China was moving fast, and the people were acquiring a sense of national consciousness which made them sensitive of their rights, and therefore it was necessary to deal with them tactfully, but for the British people they had nothing but friendly sentiments. "I doubt," he concluded Sir John, "if there are any two peoples whose commercial outlook has more affinity than the British and the Chinese. Both are keen traders, both eminently practical, and both adopt a broad spirit of give and take in all their dealings."

MR. J. O. B. BLAND said that when in Peking in January and February last, looking into the general subject of British interests in China, he was struck by the enormous possibilities and the certainty of competition of Chinese cheap labour, with which Britain and other countries would find it difficult to cope. China, with Japanese advice, was organising very largely for the purpose of dealing with foreign competition. Chinese cheap labour was one of the vital facts in the future of the world's industry. If that fact was admitted, the proposed Corporation needed no further explanation. The Chinese, moreover, preferred to trade with Great Britain than with other countries that need not be specified, and there was a great deal of Chinese money available for investment in the development of their manufactures and industries; provided there was some security. He knew that the Chinese promoters of the scheme were anxious that steps should be taken at once, lest the charter be rescinded. He emphasised the fact that the charter was being presented to them free of cost, and that it was very rarely that manufacturers were offered such a charter, in which those concerned in securing it had no personal interest in it. The important point to remember was that a British undertaking with a Chinese partner could operate wherever it was best for the business; whilst such a partner the foreigner was confined to the treaty

(Continued at foot of next column.)

NEW NARCOTIC DRUGS LAW.

RIGOROUS MEASURES IN JAPAN.

A more rigorous decree to deal with the traffic in morphine, cocaine and its hydrochlorides was published by the Japanese Minister of Home Affairs recently, to replace the old regulations governing the export of narcotics. The new decree takes effect from January 1st.

Importers of morphine, cocaine and their hydrochlorides are required by the new decree to obtain permits from the Minister of Home Affairs, giving in their applications the names and quantities of the goods to be imported, the names and addresses of the persons or firms forwarding the goods, the date of arrivals and the port of unloading.

The new decree also requires exporters of these drugs to apply for permits from the Minister of Home Affairs, in their applications giving the names and quantities of the goods to be exported, the names and addresses of the consignees, the date of export, and the port where the cargo is to be unloaded. The applications must also be accompanied by a document certifying the fact that the consignees have been granted permission to import such by the authorities of the place where they have their offices or domicile.

The decree stipulates for the well-exercised control over the manufacturers of morphine, cocaine and their hydrochlorides and men dealing in them. Officials are given authority to examine their books for the purpose of preventing any illegal traffic in those narcotics.

The new decree is applied to diacetyl morphine, ethyl morphine, cocaine and their hydrochlorides and the drugs which contain them above certain limits.

FOUR MILLIONS FROM COTTON THREAD. J. & P. COATS'S ENORMOUS PROFITS.

For the first time in their history J. & P. Coats, Limited, the well-known cotton thread manufacturers, have made, in one year, a profit exceeding four millions sterling.

The profits are arrived at after providing for excess profits duty, the new corporation tax of 5 per cent, and depreciation. During a part of the period nearly £3,000,000 of extra capital was employed in the business and helped to increase the profits, which in 1918-19 amounted to £3,995,140. Owing to a capitalization of part of the Company's reserves, the dividend and bonus show a reduction from 40 to 17½ per cent.

LANCASHIRE MACHINERY FOR THE EAST. Mention was recently made in the columns of the Manchester Guardian of a report to the effect that, being unable to purchase textile machinery with early delivery, Japanese and Indian firms had made in the Oldham and Mossley districts and inquired the terms on which they could buy the whole of their spinning machinery, with a view to its shipment to their own countries. Inquiries made since by a representative of the same journal reveal that the report is well founded, but that the efforts of the Far Eastern firms have not met with much success so far. One Oldham firm is said to have decided to accept the offer of Japanese buyers, and that seems to be all. Other Lancashire firms, it is asserted, turned the offer down immediately on learning that the intention was to transfer the machinery abroad, and the general impression among most spinners seems to be that very few deals of a substantial character will be effected.

INDUSTRIAL BANK SUGGESTED. SIR JAMES KEMNAL (Messrs. Babcock and Wilcox) suggested that to make the charter of practical use it would be well to form an industrial bank which would take up certain concessions and schemes they might have with all assurance that the promotion of the industries would give to bring these industries to fruition. He thought the capital of the corporation should be larger than had been suggested, and that they ought to get together and form a company with £1,000,000 capital, and then they could launch out the scheme.

MR. G. E. LEVER (Managing Director, Lever Bros.) asked whether it was the intention of the Corporation to take the form of a company, which might be founded with half British and half Chinese capital in the interior of China.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Corporation would naturally look for some return. Further discussion took place, and the CHAIRMAN, in reply, said that if they did not seize the present opportunity they might find that the charter had been cancelled, and that they would have secured the benefit of all that had been done. The question of time was of great importance, and they wanted to be in a position to be able to ask Major Nathan or Mr. Bland to send a telegram to Peking to say that the matter had been seriously taken up by manufacturers in this country, and that there was a prospect of the Corporation being actually called into existence. (Cheers.)

THE following committee, with power to add to its number, was appointed to put the proposal into practical effect: Sir James Kemnal (Chairman), Messrs. S. Springer and H. Hobson (Officials of the Federation), John Noble, W. F. Oldham (Glass Bottle Manufacturers), R. G. Perry, C. E. Tallow (Messrs. Lever Bros.), R. M. Bewick (United Alkali), and J. O. B. Bland.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DISTRESSFUL COUNTRY

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR,—In the leading article of your issue dated the 18th December the following statement appears: "Within the last 20 years Ireland, as everybody has expressed it, has been manured with English gold to encourage the growth of peace and contentment." This is in my opinion a gross mis-statement and would lead the average man to believe that Ireland's happiness was dependent on England's generosity.

The Royal Commission which investigated the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland reported that two and three quarter million pounds had been taken from Ireland for imperial purposes in excess of her proper contribution. It has been also estimated that Ireland, since the amalgamation of the Exchequer in 1817, has contributed over three hundred million pounds to the English Exchequer.

England, therefore, could very well afford the loan of a paltry sum of £25,000,000 to Irish farmers. This loan is then, I presume, the English gold with which Ireland has been "manured" as the leader writer states!

In a very recent Home Rule debate Sir L. Worthington Evans, M.P., stated that during the present year (1920) there would be a balance in Ireland's favour between expenditure and revenue of £25,250,000. From this a deduction of no less than £18,000,000 was to be made for imperial purposes, leaving Ireland £7,250,000 to spend on herself.

In face of the above I would be much obliged if the writer of the article in question would substantiate his statement that Ireland has been "manured" with English gold.—Yours faithfully,

EIRE.

Hongkong, 10th December, 1920.

[Our correspondent presumes too much when he regards the loan of twenty-three millions sterling to Irish farmers as the only justification for the remark that Ireland has been "manured" with English gold. Over one hundred millions have been in fact advanced under the Irish Land Purchase Act alone. We have no complete statistics at hand to show the full extent of Great Britain's generosity to Ireland, but the generous treatment of Ireland by Parliament financially is "notorious" and indisputable.—Ed.]

THE EPIDEMIC AT THE DAIRY FARM.

STATEMENT BY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

A brief meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. G. K. Sayer presiding. Others present were Dr. W. W. Pearce, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. C. G. Alabaster, J.O.B.E., Dr. Ozorio, Dr. Koch, Mr. S. W. Tso and Mr. Chow Shou Sun.

The only item aside from routine applications, to be put forward, arose on a question from Dr. Ozorio in regard to the condition of the pneumo-pneumonia epidemic at the Dairy Farm.

The Health Officer reported that the disease was still active there. A few days ago a suspicious case had appeared in the shed situated between two sheds in which outbreaks had occurred. The suspicious case and all contacts had been vaccinated as a precaution. The deaths since the disease had appeared first now totalled 160 cattle. Segregation would be essential for some little time yet.

In reply to a further question from Dr. Ozorio, the Medical Officer of Health said that the approximate amount paid in compensation was about \$17,000.

OPIUM CARRIER SENTENCED.

LIBERTY BARTERED FOR THIRTY PIECES OF SILVER.

Three cases in which a greater or smaller quantity of opium had been seized were mentioned before Mr. Orme at the Magistracy yesterday. In the principal case the owner of a small coasting junk was charged with being in unlawful possession of 900 taels of opium and 585 one-ounce tins of opium. Government prepared opium, value \$12,720. The defendant admitted the offence.

Inspector Kent said the opium was found in the forepart of the junk. The defendant said someone gave him \$30 and put the opium on his vessel.

The Magistrate: "I don't know whether it is the practice to banish in these cases."

Inspector Kent: Your Worship cannot banish him; he was born in Aberdeen. A sentence of twelve months imprisonment was imposed.

HONGKONG FUND FOR WAR-DEVASTATED FRANCE.

A MUCH APPRECIATED EFFORT.

All who contributed in any way to the above fund will be interested to read the following letters:—

To Monsieur Paul Hyacinthe Loysen,
110, Rue du Bac,
Paris.

SIR,—We have, under the direction of our Committee, great pleasure in handing you herewith a draft on Paris, for Frs. 274,127.90 (Francs two hundred and seventy-four thousand one hundred and twenty-seven and ninety centimes).

This subscription has been participated in by the Chinese, Portuguese, Japanese, Swiss, American and British communities in Hongkong, with the very kind assistance of M. le Consul de France and our other French friends at this Port, and is sent to you in the hope that, under your direction, and with the assistance of the French Minister of Reconstruction, it may in some small degree alleviate the present distress in the War Devastated Regions of France.

Capt. Basil Tylor, the Hon. Secretary, and Mrs. Basil Tylor, the originators of the Fund, who are well-known to you, have returned to Europe and have promised to communicate with you and give you any further information that may be of interest to you or any assistance on behalf of the Fund, that may be in their power. Their address is 9, Rosary Gardens, London, S.W.

We have the honour to be, Sir, with all good wishes,

J. L. CROOKATT,

Member of Committee.

H. MATHESON,

Hon. Treasurer.

To the Members of the Hongkong Fund for War Devastated France.

GENTLEMEN,—After a long delay owing to the distance between us and also to a journey in Eastern Europe from which I have just returned, your letter and cheque dated August 5th are at last to hand.

For the latter you will find herewith a separate receipt and in prompt acknowledgment of both I am cabling to-day to your Hon. Treasurer, Mr. H. Matheson, through the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

What I wish to express above all things in this letter is my deepest sense of gratitude as a Frenchman for the thoughtful initiative of your Committee and the magnificent generosity of your subscribers to whom I would wish you to kindly convey this feeling.

Indeed, Hongkong has thus scored a surprisingly high record in the world-wide competition of fraternal help to glorious but mutilated France. And because not only all the Allied but even many of the Neutral communities have shared in this noble effort, it may fitly be said that, under your British guidance, a "Sacred Pledge" of all the nations has been taken in Hongkong on this occasion.

My first move has been to write to Captain Basil Tylor in order to get into touch with him in the matter as you suggested I might do; such a preliminary consultation will give me the opportunity of thanking him personally as well as Mrs. Basil Tylor for having been the inspirers of your enterprise in receiving a circular letter from Madame Hyacinthe Loysen on behalf of her relief work in the Aisne department, a circumstance which I feel doubly proud to recall to-day after your grand achievement.

My next step will be to inform the French Minister of Reconstruction. Believe me, gentlemen, yours very sincerely,

PAUL HYACINTHE LOYSEN.

110, Rue du Bac, Paris,
1st November, 1920.

\$2,000,000 IN MILITARY GRANTS.

A SOP TO CERBERUS.

In order to satisfy the endless applications for funds submitted by various quarters, Mr. Chow Tzu-chi, Minister of Finance, has made the following allocations to be effected before the end of the year.

- 1.—To General Tsoo Kun \$300,000
 - 2.—To General Chang Tso-lin 300,000
 - 3.—To General Chen Yi 400,000
 - 4.—To General Wang Chian-yuan 200,000
 - 5.—To General Chang Wen-sen 200,000
 - 6.—To General Li Hou-chi 200,000
 - 7.—To the Szechuen authorities 140,000
 - 8.—To the Metropolitan Military authorities 350,000
 - 9.—To the Ministry of War 400,000
 - 10.—To the Authorities in charge of the disbandment of troops 350,000
- The total is over \$2,000,000.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE HIS HONOUR THE PUISH JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE WOOD).]

ROBBERY UNDER ARMS.

Wong Man-Cheong was charged at the Criminal Sessions, yesterday, with having robbed under arms Chan Cheong of \$49 and clothing or alternatively with having received property which he knew to have been stolen.

He pleaded not guilty. Mr. Dyer Ball prosecuted and Mr. T. N. Chan, instructed by Mr. A. E. Hall, appeared for the defence.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Joshua Brook, Frank Travers, Alfred Allison, K. M. Fetterby, and V. Consalves.

Mr. Ball stated that the robbery occurred at the village of Ho Mun Tin on November 6th, 1920, shortly after midnight. The prisoner denied that he had taken part in it, but said he was in the vicinity by arrangement to carry parcels that would be given him.

Chan Cheong stated that, on the day mentioned above, just after midnight, he and his wife were awakened by the bursting in of the door of their mansard house.

Several men entered and one of them, presenting a dagger, asked for money and the keys of the trunks. Witness, who was terrified, did as he was bid and the robbers, after ransacking the place for an hour, departed with money and clothing to the total value of \$200. He could not identify any of the intruders.

Witness's wife gave corroborative evidence. She could not identify any of the intruders.

Mun Tin Nor, a market gardener residing close to Chan's house, said that he was awakened by the barking of his dogs at 12.30 on the night of November 6th. Thinking that thieves were in his garden he went out and saw the prisoner skulking in the grounds with a bundle in his possession. The prisoner took to flight and witness set his dogs in pursuit. They cornered the prisoner and witness arrested him, subsequently handing him over to the police.

Witness was found guilty on the second charge and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. The charge of robbery was dismissed.

SPORT.

CHRISTMAS DAY RUGBY MATCH.

A Rugby Match is to be played on the H.K. Football Club ground at 4 p.m. on Christmas day, England v. Rest, from teams selected from Navy, Army and H.K.F.C. Teams as follows:

England (in white).—I. W. Alabaster (Club); Sub-Lt. Watkinson (H.M.S. Curlew); Corp. Smith (H.M.S. Curlew); Sub-Lt. Freeman (H.M.S. Alacrity); and Lt. Beaven (Army); Lt. Everson (Army) and Lt. Clarke (H.M.S. Titania); Lt. Gilbert (H.M.S. Titania); A. K. Cobb, A. G. Lamplugh, J. S. McCann (Club), Capt. Blegge, Lts. Doddington, Sergeant, and Mortimer (Army).

The Rest (colours).—E. R. A. Reed (H.M.S. Titania); Capt. Tomeray, Capt. Murray (Army); Midn. Cook, Lt. Bain (H.M.S. Hawkins); W. G. Smyth (Club); Lt. Davies (Army); J. Ralston, H. G. Baxter, H. C. Macnamara (Club), Capt. Bristol (Army); Lt. Carle (H.M.S. Titania); Lt. Ansdell; Sub-Lt. Thorne (H.M.S. Ambrose) and Lt. Laughton (H.M.S. Hawkins).

Referee, Major Edwards.

GARRISON TENNIS.

The final match in the Garrison Tennis League was played on the Happy Valley courts on Monday afternoon, between teams representing the Royal Engineers and No. 88 Co. R.G.A. There was a good attendance of men of the Garrison and some excellent tennis was witnessed; the R.E. winning the championship by 48 points to 33.

Colonel Taylor and Major Edwards won their sets by 21 games to 0.

The following are the scores:—Col. Taylor and Major Edwards beat Col. and Capt. Oliver by 7 games to 2; beat Major Hickling and Major Sanders 8 games to 1; beat Capt. Davies and C.S.M. Pragnell by 6 games to 3. Final result, 21 games to 0.

S.M. Jewbury and Col. Townsend beat Col. Loring and Capt. Oliver by 8 games to 3; beat Major Hickling and Major Sanders by 7 games to 2; beat C.S.M. Pragnell and Capt. Davies by 6 games to 3. Final result, 19 games to 8.

Sgt. O'Donnell and Spr. Hellam lost to Col. Loring and Capt. Oliver by 1 game to 3; lost to Major Hickling and Major Sanders by 3 games to 0; lost to Capt. Davies and C.S.M. Pragnell by 4 games to 5; lost by 8 games to 10.

1st Class S.S.M.'s Booth and Stroud, R.A.S.C., were the umpires. At the close of the match Mrs. Loring presented cups to the winners and spoons to the runners-up. Three cheers were given for Mrs. Loring for kindly presenting the prizes.

VALUE OF LABOUR IN JAPAN.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM, SAYS BRITISH REPORT.

The question of the comparative value and cost of Japanese labour in industrial spheres in relation to European or American labour is one that is often referred to in regard to Japanese trade competition. It is alluded to again by Mr. Hugh Horne, the Commercial Secretary of the British Embassy in Tokyo, in his recent report on the trade conditions of Japan. He states that many writers and speakers in England dwell on the cheapness of Japanese competition in foreign and colonial markets, but certain counteracting factors appear to be left out of consideration. It is of course, true that Japanese labour is still, in spite of great advances in cost, considerably cheaper than labour in the West, but the comparative efficiency is much lower. Under the most favourable conditions the ratio is not higher than 3 to 4, and many writers place it at 1 to 2. In addition to the lower efficiency and increased cost, it must be remembered that working hours are being reduced, partly as a result of the demand of labour, and partly in accordance with the decisions of the International Labour Conference at Washington. Further, it should be realised that the handling of machinery, generally speaking, leaves much to be desired, and also that labour-saving devices at present comparatively little used, but this defect will doubtless be remedied as the cost of labour increases.

It is, therefore, open to doubt whether the actual cost of production of competitive goods is lower in Japan than in England; in any case, it is submitted that the difference in favour of Japan is not enough to justify alarmist views, which find wide acceptance in Great Britain and her Colonies. Wages in Japan have already advanced to twice or three what they were before the war, and this is naturally having an effect on cost of production. Indeed, Japan is in danger of experiencing herself what we are now having in England. Wages in practically every trade or business have been forced up to heights that, taken in conjunction with reduced labour output, results in the production of goods at such a price that the community's purchasing power will not admit of.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REFORM.

PROPOSITIONS AT SINGAPORE.

A public meeting was to be held at Singapore yesterday to discuss the subject of a reform of the Legislative Council. From suggestions which have been put forward in the local Press, the Straits Settlement (Singapore) Association have formulated the following propositions:—

- 1.—Is an alteration of the present system desirable?
- 2.—Should the number of Legislative Councillors be increased?
- 3.—Should Government retain an official majority?
- 4.—Should all unofficial members be nominated by H.E. the Governor?
- 5.—Should all unofficial members be elected?
- 6.—Should a proportion of the unofficial members be nominated and a proportion elected?
- 7.—Should representation be by Communities?
- 8.—Should representation be by territorial areas?
- 9.—Should the election of community members be entrusted to public bodies or associations?
- 10.—Should such public bodies or associations be composed exclusively of British subjects?
- 11.—Should a Community member necessarily be a member of the community?
- 12.—Should the claim of a community to representation be gauged by numbers and property?
- 13.—Should such claim be gauged by numbers only?
- 14.—Should such claim be gauged by property only?
- 15.—Should the right to a voice in any election be confined to British subjects?
- 16.—In case any system of popular election is adopted should the electorate be confined to those who speak English?
- 17.—Should the electorate be confined to the propertied classes and the poor excluded?
- 18.—Is a residence qualification desirable for candidates for election to the Legislative Council?

U.S. TRADE WITH THE FAR EAST.

The Far Eastern Division of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued a summary of the total trade of Asia and Oceania, which comprise the Far East, with the United States for the eight months ended August, 1920. The total trade is valued at \$1,870,556,213, and reveals an increase of \$263,518,916 over the same period of 1919, when the trade under consideration amounted to \$1,607,037,297. This Far Eastern commerce constituted approximately 80 per cent. of the total foreign trade of the United States during these eight months of 1920, as compared with 17 per cent. in 1919. The United States exported merchandise to the Orient during the first three quarters of the current year to the extent of \$754,901,844, which represented an increase of \$134,712,998 over the first three quarters of 1919; while imports from the Far East attained a value of \$1,115,654,369, or an increase of \$428,606,915. This export trade amounted to 121 per cent. of the whole and the import trade to 28 per cent.

MATCHED ABLAZE AT SHAUKIWAN.

A fire occurred in the early hours of yesterday morning at a matched occupied by 80 coolies employed on roadmaking at Sai Wan Ho, Shaukiwai. Long before the Brigade could get to the spot the flimsy structure was a mere heap of charred timbers. All the coolies got away safely and the American Peninsular Mission opened its doors and gave them temporary shelter. No one was able to give any account of the inception of the outbreak.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

FIRST FLOOR

For LADIES

TRINKET BOXES
TOILET SETS
CARD CASES
MANICURE SETS
HAND BAGS
SILVER PURSES
SCENT BOTTLES
PUFF BOXES

For GENTS.

HAIR BRUSHES
CIGARETTE CASES
CIGAR BOXES
GILLETTE RAZORS
GOLF CLUBS
BRIDGE BOXES
FLASKS
CIGAR CUTTERS

For CHILDREN

MECCANO SETS
SCOUT CARTS
BOYS' BOXING GLOVES
CRICKET SETS
FOOTBALLS
SCOOTERS
FRETWORK SETS
WHEEL BARROWS
ENGINES

DOLLS PRAMS
GOLLIWOGS
MOTOR CARS
TEDDY BEARS
ROCKING HORSES
ELEPHANTS
POCKET KNIVES
TOY BRICKS
BONS-BONS

INDOOR GAMES IN GREAT VARIETY.

OPEN THIS WEEK UNTIL 6 P.M. EACH DAY.

XMAS CRACKERS

AND TABLE DECORATIONS

At Special Prices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

PIANOS

"BABY" GRAND & UPRIGHT

CHICKERING,
BROADWOOD,
GILBERT & COLLARD,
ALLISON &
HAMILTON.

THE BEST THE WORLD CAN PRODUCE.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have received a choice selection of Men's Wear of a pleasing description, and invite your inspection. Below are a few suggestions.

Umbrellas,
Gloves,
Ties,
Handkerchiefs in fancy boxes,
Sweaters,
Waistcoats,

Socks in Silk & Wool,
Collar Boxes,
Attache Cases,
Fitted Dressing & Suit Cases,
Walking Sticks,
Jewellery.

SLIPPERS IN FELT & LEATHER.

For the convenience of Customers our establishments will remain OPEN until 9 P.M. during this week.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

BANK HOLIDAYS.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1919 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on SATURDAY, the 25th and MONDAY, the 27th DECEMBER. Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1943]

G. R.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

THIS Office will be entirely CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 25th DECEMBER, 1920 and 1st JANUARY, 1921. It will be open for all purposes till noon on MONDAY, the 27th DECEMBER, 1920. Licensed Warehouses will be entirely closed on those dates.

C. W. BECKWITH,
Superintendent,
Imports and Exports.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1943]

G. R.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the NEW ROAD extending from Gas Road, near the Sham Shui Po Wanchai Gap is now OPEN for Traffic.

W. CHATHAM,
Director of Public Works.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1944]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CERTIFICATE for 2 Shares Numbers 25394/25395 issued on 2nd Mar. 1894, in the name of ISMAIL PILLAY MADAR has been LOST, and should the same not be produced before 7th January, 1921, it shall be deemed cancelled and void.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1945]

NOTICE.

Just Received
THREE NUNS MIXTURE
"J. & R. BELL"
MY MIXTURE "DUNHILL"
SKIPPER NAVY CUT
"RICHARD LLOYD & SON"
TABACQUERIA FILIPINA
38-40, Queen's Road, Central.
1946

WANTED.

MOTOR LAUNCH, 25/30 ft., with speed of 10 knots. Must have good reliable engine and would be preferred with small cabin. Write with full particulars and price to—
Box 1947,
Care of Daily Press Office.
[1947]

TO LET.

OFFICE ROOM. Immediate possession, on long lease.
Apply Liquidator,
HONGKONG MERCANTILE COMPANY,
Mercantile Bank Building,
7, Queen's Road, Central.
1948

TO LET.

EUROPEAN OFFICES, 1st floor, (four in one block) 15 to 19, Connaught Road Central (with use of lift).
Apply to—
Care of Daily Press Office.
1949

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship
"TAKUSHIMA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godown at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon To-day.
Goods not cleared by Dec. 28th, 1920, will be subject to rent.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godown for examination by the Consignee and the Co's representative at an appointed hour on THURSDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, December 21st, 1920. [1950]

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

KOWLOON.

ORGAN RECITAL

AND

CAROL SERVICE

ON

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 23rd,

at 6 P.M.

Collection for Church Funds.

INTIMATIONS

XMAS SHOPPING.

OUR STORE will remain OPEN until 6 P.M., daily, from the 20th to the 24th DECEMBER, for the convenience of our customers.
MACKINTOSH & CO., LTD.
[1927]

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Temporary Bonds of CREDIT NATIONAL 1919 LOAN are notified that these bonds have to be exchanged in Paris against definitive bonds before March 1921.

Customers having subscribed through our Branch can apply to our Office for exchange of the said Bonds.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HONGKONG AGENT.

Hongkong, December 14th, 1920. [1907]

NOTICE.

THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE has to inform the holders of the TEMPORARY BONDS of the Credit National 1919, which have been subscribed through us, that same must be EXCHANGED in our Paris Office for Definitive Bonds before March 1921.

HONGKONG CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION.

ON and after 16TH JANUARY next, for a period of one year, a SURTAX for Famine Relief of one tenth on all collections of revenue made by Maritime and Native Customs—except Tonnage Dues—will be levied.

Shippers to China made prior to 18th JANUARY, 1921, will be exempt from this Surtax.

W. G. LAY,
Commissioner of Chinese Customs,
Kowloon and District.B. O. Inspector General of Chinese Customs,
York Buildings,
Hongkong, December 18th, 1920. [1930]

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, (1918) LIMITED.

THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, St. George's Building, Charter Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes of receiving a statement of accounts and the report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September, 1920, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 17th DECEMBER, 1920, until THURSDAY, the 23rd DECEMBER, 1920, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 7th, 1920. [877]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

LOST.

THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 1603 for Two Shares Numbered 48461/48462 standing in the Register in the name of LUI YU SAM (deceased) late of Hongkong having been LOST—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before the 5th day of January, 1921, a new Certificate for the said Shares will be issued and the old Certificate will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, December 3rd, 1920. 1886

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Subscription, of a building to be run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE and to be managed for the joint use of the Navy, the Army and Civilian by a Joint Board of Directors.

Lists may be found at—
Messrs. Lane & Crawford.
Kelly & Walsh.
Moutrie.

The Hongkong Club.
Hongkong Cricket Club.
Club L'Union.
Engineers' Institute.
Victoria Recreation Club.
Kowloon Cricket Club.
Kowloon Bowling Club.
Peak Club.
Club de Recreo.
Oraigengpower Club.

M. J. BRENN,
Hon. Secretary,
War Memorial Committee.
Hongkong, December 15th, 1920. [1913]

WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF
YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the Chinese Government Railways invites sealed proposals of BRIDGE CONTRACTORS for Designing and Building a New steel Bridge about 2,800 meters in length across the Yellow River (Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received up to Noon of Thurs 22nd Decr. 1920, at the Office of Peking-Hankow Railway, Peking, China. Plans, rules and specifications can be obtained from the following Offices:

Peking—Peking-Hankow Railway, American, British, Belgian, French, Italian and Japanese Legations.

Foreign—Chinese Legations, Washington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be accompanied with 28.
PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY
ADMINISTRATION.
[1919]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—

Bones P. Q., AD., AP., AW., BF.

WANTED.—YOUNG MAN (British),

married, 12 years' Eastern experience, seeks position. Trained to Secretarial and Executive duties. Good Accountant, Organizer, and accustomed handling large staff. Excellent references. Apply Box BN, Daily Press Office. [93]

TO LET.—For immediate occupation. Three Large and Light ROOMS suitable for Office. Central position. Apply P. O. Box No. 73. [83]

TO LET.

TWO LARGE ROOMS to let for Office. 14, Des Vaux Road Central, Top Floor. Apply to—
ROOM No. 1.
Care of Daily Press Office. [1923]

WANTED.

FROM FEBRUARY, for one or two years. Fully furnished five or six-roomed HOUSE. Middle levels preferred.
Apply to—
Box 1931,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1931]

GENTLEMAN requires private TUITION

in Malay language.
Reply quoting terms to—
Box 1932,
Care of "Daily Press" Office. [1932]

THEATRE ROYAL HONGKONG

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

at 8.15 P.M. sharp.
Return for a short
farewell season of the

BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY

In their repertoire of
New Plays

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

"THE NAUGHTY WIFE"

THURSDAY, Dec. 23rd—

"THE YELLOW TICKET"

FRIDAY, Dec. 24th—

"LORD RICHARD IN THE PANTRY"

SATURDAY, Dec. 25th—

"ROMANCE"

MONDAY, Dec. 27th—

"ROMANCE"

TUESDAY, Dec. 28th—

"BILLETED"

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29th—

"CAESAR'S WIFE"

THURSDAY, Dec. 30th—

"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"

Booking Plans Open at MOUTRIE'S.
PHILIP CARLTON, Manager.
[1905]

HONGKONG HOTEL

NEW YEAR'S EVE

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.

The attention of patrons is drawn to the fact that the annual Dance will not be held at the Hotel on the above date, as the entire accommodation has been booked from 9.30 P.M. for the "AT HOME" to be given by Lt.-Col. J. R. WYSEMAN and Officers of the 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). [1899]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

THE Completion of the BALL ROOM EXTENSION has increased the Dance Floor capacity to 6,000 Square Feet.

DINNER DANCES

will be held at the above Hotel on the following dates—
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22nd, 1920.
XMAS EVE.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 24th, 1920.
BOXING DAY.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 27th, 1920.
WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29th, 1920.
NEW YEAR'S EVE.
FRIDAY, DECEMBER 31st, 1920.
AND
NEW YEAR'S DAY.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1921.

HONGKONG HOTEL

DINNER DANCE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th, 1920. [1923]

INTIMATION

WINES & SPIRITS

ASSORTED CASES FOR XMAS.

EXCEPTIONALLY GOOD VALUE.

Case No. 1—\$25.

3 Bots. St. Etienne Champagne.
2 " V. de Pato Sherry.
2 " Superior Light Port.
1 " Madeira, Sandeman's.
1 " Superior Old Cognac.
1 " "E" Whisky.
1 " Green Menthé, M.B.R.

Case No. 2—\$30.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " St. Etienne Champagne.
1 " V. de Pato Sherry.
1 " Superior Light Port.
1 " Madeira, Sandeman's.
1 " Superior Old Cognac.
1 " "E" Whisky.
1 " Thorne's No. 4 Old Vat Whisky.
1 " Gin.
1 " Chablis.
1 " Curacao, Red.

Case No. 3—\$35.

1 Bot. St. Marceaux Champagne.
1 " Manzanilla Sherry (25 years old).
1 " Very Fine Old Tawny Port.
1 " D. Port, Superior Old.
1 " Gin Dry.
1 " "E" Old Brown Brandy.
1 " "E" Whisky.
1 " Thorne's No. 4 Old Vat Whisky.
1 " Chablis.
1 " Green Menthé, M.B.R.
1 " St. Julien Claret.

The above Prices include duty, which will be deducted for Export and Shipping Orders.

SPECIAL CASES PUT UP TO ORDER.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TELEPHONE 816.

[11]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VEAUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, DECEMBER 22ND, 1920.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT political changes in China are again being foreshadowed in the news from Peking. China's immediate future, says one of the Press correspondents, is again painted in the darkest colours wherever one goes in Peking. We have become quite accustomed in recent years to reports of this description as the New Year approaches, but on this occasion these lugubrious predictions are inspired by something more than the usual excuses regarding the financial claims upon the Government by the commanders of the military forces in the country. These, of course, are serious factors in the situation. Revolts of the soldiers have been threatening even in the metropolitan province. Many of General Tiao Kuo's troops are stated to have received no pay for the past thirteen months. It is no wonder that the soldiery in such circumstances is seething with discontent and that there are threats of open rebellion and looting of government offices and official residences. The Government has just allocated a total sum of two million dollars among some seven or eight Tachuns, but this is not a sum which will go far towards satisfying their demands. The largest sum allocated to any Tachun is \$300,000. It cost as much as this recently to disband LUNG CHI KWANG's 2,000 troops. It goes without saying that not one half of this amount went into the pockets of the men; but this little example of what disbandment costs in China enables us to understand why there is more promise than performance in the matter of the disbandment of China's superfluous troops.

If this were the only disturbing factor in the situation the Government might find means of surmounting the difficulty, as they have done on many other occasions, but the chief trouble anticipated would appear to be from the political activities of General CHANG TAO-LIN, who led the movement which a few months ago destroyed the influence and power of the Anfu party.

He is credited with the power to make and unmake Cabinets in Peking, and his activities are being directed at the present time towards such a reconstruction of the Cabinet as will enable him to control the coming Parliamentary elections—in the North at least. He is credited with certain "ambitious schemes," which are alleged to amount to the establishment of a military régime to supersede the civil government. The Peking Correspondent of our Tientsin contemporary, who is evidently well informed regarding the forces at work in the capital to this end, says: "When certain of the officials at present occupying positions in the Cabinet stated that unless they could adopt a progressive policy they would resign, it was generally scoffed at; but the stand that they are now taking proves their sincerity." This means, we take it, that they are resisting the pressure which is being brought to bear for a reconstruction of the Cabinet. General CHANG's intention, the correspondent says, is to make the present Minister of the Interior, the Premier in the new Cabinet, and to get his own nominee appointed Minister of the Interior, so that he may the more effectually control the Parliamentary elections in the North. There is every possibility of the present Minister of Communications being the first to go, and he will be followed by various other members of the Cabinet. The elections will be farcical and General CHANG TAO-LIN, if he succeeds in getting a dependable bloc of supporters in the new Parliament, will become the dominant power in the land. "With the Anfu party siding with the leaders in the South and General CHANG TAO-LIN having come to an arrangement with them and the followers of Dr. SUN YAT-SHEN it can be easily seen," says the correspondent, "what dangers threaten this country." As the elections do not take place till May, it is not very obvious what the immediate danger is that Peking fears. The chief thing that is clear about it all is that there is no prospect yet of that peace and unity in China which recent pronouncements have encouraged the world to expect; but possibly before China New Year comes round what dangers exist will be more clearly revealed.

In reference to the leading article on the American Marine Law in our issue of yesterday, our attention has been drawn to a New York news cable dated December 10th stating that the Shipping Board has suspended indefinitely the operation of the clause allowing preferential railway rates on goods to be exported in American ships.

A concert in aid of the Blind Home, Kowloon, and Pokfulam Home is to be given shortly by Madame Lottie Gordon, an Australian pianiste, who has given many successful concerts in Australia in connection with charitable institutions. The concert, until be under the distinguished patronage of His Excellency Sir Reginald and Lady Stubbs. Madame Gordon will be assisted by the leading artists of the Colony. Further particulars will be advertised shortly.

Archdeacon Barnett is making an appeal for the support of the 230 blind and foundlings in the ex-German charitable institutions of the Colony which were transferred to the Church Missionary Society early in April, when the last of the German missionaries in charge of them were repatriated. In addition to Government help it is necessary, the Archdeacon says, to find not less than \$8,000 for their maintenance during the current year, and he bespeaks the practical sympathy of the public on behalf of the needy ones now in the care of the Church Missionary Society.

It is reported that the King of Siam will visit Japan in the autumn of next year. His original intention was to visit that country this year, but the bereavement which he experienced some time ago obliged him to postpone his visit. All preparations for his reception being completed, the Japanese Court is said to have forwarded a telegram to the Court of Siam, expressing a desire for the King's visit. The Japanese Court is also informally notified that the Prince of Wales will visit those shores early in 1922. There is another report that King Albert may extend his intended journey to America to Japan, but no official information has yet been received in this respect.

A paper by Mr. R. A. Nicholson on "Rose-growing in Hongkong" was read at a meeting of the Horticultural Society in the City Hall last evening. Mr. Nicholson dealt in a clear and interesting fashion with the methods essential for successful rose growing in the climate of Hongkong. He explained in detail the proper preparation of a rose bed, dealt with questions of manuring and cultural difficulties, named the principal pests that attack rose bushes, and made suggestions for combating them and he gave lists of suitable types for Hongkong and of the firms from whom to obtain them. Through the kindness of Mr. Ho Ren Tong, the Society is enabled to print the lecture for circulation to members and sale to the public. All interested in rose growing will find it a mine of useful information. Mr. L. N. Lee presided at the meeting, and those present included:—The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Chatham, Mrs. M. J. D. Stevens, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Harrington, Miss Gibbs, Miss Wallace, the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. E. H. Joseph, and the Hon. Secretary (Mr. L. Gibbs).

A conference of the Eastern Commission of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases, was held at Shanghai last week in the Assembly Hall of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese. Mr. A. Brooke Smith, Chairman of the Municipal Council, said that the Council had promised to afford every assistance in their power to the Commission. They sought the views of the Shanghai Moral Welfare Committee, which had taken such an active interest in the betterment of moral conditions in the Settlement and this Committee's suggestions—that an Advisory Committee and a local Secretary to the Commission should be appointed were readily adopted. The following ladies and gentlemen kindly consented to serve on the Advisory Committee: Mr. Skinner Turner, H.B.M. Judge (Chairman) Drs. W. B. Billingham and J. W. Jackson, Mr. O. H. C. Platt (representing the French Council) Dr. S. A. Ransom, Mr. F. Rawlinson, Mrs. O. F. Rorer, Mr. S. Bokuragi, Dr. Mary Stone, Dean C. J. F. Symons and Dr. E. S. Tyne. Dr. W. W. Pater, Secretary to the Council on Health Education, consented to undertake the duties of secretary to the Advisory Committee, and also local secretary to the Commission. The Committee has no time in meeting and, as a result of its deliberations, a tentative programme of conferences and meetings was drawn up ready for the Commission's arrival.

In a sermon at St. Paul's Cathedral recently Canon Alexander said that the favourite occupations of savages—dancing and looking at pictures—were the two favourite occupations of what was known as modern civilization.

There will be no issue of the Hongkong Daily Press on Christmas Day, and the Sunday, and Monday following.

The issue of a Federated Malay States loan for the construction of urgent public works is now said to have been finally decided upon.

It is officially notified by advertisement in another column that the new road to Wanchai Gap from the Sikh temple is now open to traffic.

Training has commenced for the annual races which take place in February. Nineteen more subscription griffins are due to arrive from Shanghai to-day by the Chenan.

Arising out of the death of a man in a quarry in Kowloon, on December 17th, a charge was preferred against a Chinese at the Magistracy, yesterday, of conducting blasting operations during prohibited hours. The case was adjourned for evidence to be prepared.

The police have received a report from a ricksha man that on the night of December 20th, while taking a fare through Kit Shik Mi on the Taiipo Road, he was stopped by two robbers. The fare and the men took from him his day's takings amounting to \$1.50.

The British American Tobacco Co. has made a donation of \$10,000 to the East River War Relief Association, through Brigadier-General MacNaughten, one of the Directors of the Company, on the occasion of his visit on Sunday last to General Chan King-ming, the Governor of Canton.

The agenda for the Legislative Council meeting on Thursday shows among the orders of the day two new Bills—one to amend the University Ordinance 1911, and one to amend the Volunteer Ordinance 1920. The three Bills to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Orders, which were read a first time at the last meeting of the Council are set down for second reading on Thursday.

Women students of the University of Peking gave a Chinese version of "The Bluebird" at Peking recently. Because the girls were anxious to cut the cost of production to the lowest point in order to give as much money as possible to the work of relief, the play was staged, costumed and lighted entirely by home-made effort, and the results were unexpectedly successful. Over a thousand dollars for relief of suffering was raised by this effort.

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For	Steamer	To Sail
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 22nd Dec. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"HIMKANG"	On 23rd Dec. Noon.
SHANGHAI and TRINIDAD	"CHENAN"	On 25th Dec. 4 P.M.
HONGKOW, PAKHOI & HAIPHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 26th Dec. 10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUBAN"	On 28th Dec. 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SUIYANG"	On 28th Dec. Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 28th Dec. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUNNING"	On 30th Dec. Noon.

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* BOMER	via Suez	30th Dec.
* CITY OF AGHA	via Panama	7th Jan.
* LAOMEDON	via Suez	13th Jan.

* calls at Boston

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
* SICILIA	6,702	1st Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
* BREMEN	11,500	10th Jan.	Marseilles & London.
* DILWARA	5,400	11th Jan.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
* BANCA (Cargo)	6,000	18th Jan.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
* PLASSY	7,248	22nd Jan.	do.
* DELTA	6,000	4th Feb.	do.
* DUNERA	5,400	7th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
* ALABORE (Cargo)	5,300	14th Feb.	do.

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)* **TALEDA** 7,000 29th Dec. Calcutta via Suez & Egoon.**EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)**

* ST. ALBANS	4,600	22nd Dec. Noon	Sandakan, Thursday Island.
* EASTERN	4,000	19th Jan.	Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane.
* KANGWNA	7,100	16th Feb.	Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

* BANCA (Cargo)	6,000	25th Dec.	Shanghai & Japan.
* PLASSY	7,248	28th Dec. Flight	Shanghai, Moji & Kets.
* DILWARA	5,400	29th Dec.	Shanghai only.
* EASTERN	4,000	4th Jan.	Japan direct.
* DELTA	6,000	6th Jan.	Shanghai & Japan.

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GORDON & DONALD, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

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SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

service via Singapore and Port Said.

* **HAVER MARU** Wednesday, 6th Jan.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

* **PANAMA MARU** Sunday, 9th Jan.

* Taking Passengers.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

* **INDUS MARU** Wednesday, 23rd Dec.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

* **SHIREN MARU** Sunday, 2nd Jan.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service, taking cargo to New Zealand and

Fiji Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA

via Manila and Shanghai—Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate

ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS U.S. in connection with

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* **ARABIA MARU** Wednesday, 29th Dec.

* (Taking Passengers)

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

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* **AMUR MARU** 27th Jan. 1921.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

* **BUMATRA MARU** Monday, 30th Dec.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

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TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

* **BOHEU MARU** Thursday, 30th Dec.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

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STEAMERS	Tons	DATE HONGKONG
* SHIRAKA MARU ...	20,000	... Dec. 31st.
* TOYO MARU ...	20,000	... Jan. 15th.
* SHIRAKA MARU ...	20,000	... Feb. 7th.
* PERSEA MARU ...	8,000	... Feb. 24th.
* KOREA MARU ...	20,000	... Mar. 7th.

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* **KIYO MARU** ... 17,300 ... Jan. 15th, 1921.

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DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	* PAUL LECAT —20,000	On or about 25th Dec.
	* ARMAND REHIO —10,000	On or about 15th Jan.
	* PORTOS —20,000	On or about 8th Feb.

MARSEILLES via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ, PORT SAID	* AMAZONE —10,000	On or about 31st Dec.
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